

Abstract

Glutamate causes migration and proliferation of retinal pigment epithelium and/or glial cells, and glutamate antagonists can prevent, treat or reduce retinal pigment epithelium and/or glial migration and the subsequent development of
5 proliferative vitreoretinopathy. Avoidance or management of proliferative vitreoretinopathy can be achieved by administering to the patient a compound capable of reducing glutamate-induced retinal cell migration in a concentration effective to reduce such migration.